

PRODUCT: 14 cans of *Diarex*, 42 5-pound packages and 360 1-pound packages of *Swinade*, 231 quarts, 112 pints, 44 gallons, and 17 ½-gallons of *Lax-A-Ton*, and 18 cartons, each containing 6 8-ounce packages, and 15 cartons, each containing 2 1-pound packages, of *Paralax*, at West Union, Iowa; and 238 1-pound cans and 76 5-pound cans of *Swinade*, and 178 7-ounce cartons of *Diarex*, at Mankato, Minn.

Analyses disclosed that the *Diarex* consisted essentially of bismuth subnitrate and subcarbonate, phenyl salicylate, tannic acid, sodium bicarbonate, and calcium and magnesium carbonates; that the *Swinade* consisted essentially of sulfur, iron sulfate, mandrake, strychnine-bearing material, corn meal, hydrated lime, and a magnesium compound; that the *Lax-a-Ton* consisted essentially of water with small amounts of potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, potassium dichromate, and magnesium sulfate; and that the *Paralax* consisted essentially of calcium carbonate, nicotine, sulfate, 1.95 percent, sulfates of iron and copper, and a strychnine-bearing drug, nux vomica.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Diarex*, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Diarex" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the prevention and treatment of scours and diarrhea in animals. The article would not be effective for such purposes.

Swinade, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Swinade" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be an aid for swine; that it would be effective to help eliminate intestinal parasites and large round worms in swine; and that it would be effective to eliminate intestinal parasites in swine by repeating the treatment in seven days when a herd was heavily infested with worms. The article would not be effective for the purposes stated and implied.

Lax-A-Ton, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Lax-A-Ton" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative and tonic properties, and that it would be effective as an intestinal astringent for chickens and turkeys. The article was not a laxative or a tonic, and it would not be effective as an intestinal astringent for chickens and turkeys.

Paralax, misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Paralax" and certain statements on the label of the article and in an accompanying leaflet were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article possessed laxative properties; that it would have some effect on paralysis of poultry; that it would be effective in the treatment and prevention of worms which infest poultry; and that when used with the product, *Lax-A-Ton*, it would be effective in the treatment of mycosis, coccidiosis, worms, and paralysis caused by parasites. The article was not a laxative; it would have no effect on paralysis of poultry; and it would not be effective alone or with the product, *Lax-A-Ton*, in the treatment of the conditions stated and implied. Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the label failed to bear the name and quantity or proportion of strychnine contained in the article.

DISPOSITION: May 24 and July 3, 1946. No claimant having appeared, judgments were entered condemning the products and ordering that they be destroyed.

1998. Misbranding of Knox-It, Flex-O Udder Ointment, and Flex-O Scourene. U. S. v. 88 Packages of Knox-It, 114 Cans of Flex-O Udder Ointment, and 77 Packages of Flex-O Scourene. Default decree of forfeiture and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 21012. Sample Nos. 19660-H to 19662-H, incl.)

LIBEL FILED: September 19, 1946, Western District of Wisconsin.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 9 and April 3, 1945, and March 12, 1946, by the Dairy Remedies Co., from Montclair, N. J.

PRODUCT: 88 packages of *Knox-It*, 114 Cans of *Flex-O Udder Ointment*, and 77 packages of *Flex-O Scourene* at Monroe, Wis. Analysis of samples of the articles showed that the *Knox-It* consisted essentially of nitrogenous plant material, including starch, sulfur, iodine, iodoform, and formaldehyde compound, with small amounts of copper sulfate and lime; that the *Flex-O Udder Ointment* consisted essentially of petrolatum, with small amounts of wintergreen oil, mustard oil, turpentine, and a red coloring matter; and that the *Flex-O Scourene* consisted of a white powder containing essentially calcium carbonate, sodium, zinc, and calcium phenolsulfonates.

NATURE OF CHARGE: *Knox-It*. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Knox-It" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they

represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of disturbances of the mammary system of dairy cattle; that it would be effective to build up resistance of the animals to prevent any disturbance of the mammary system; and that the *Flex-O Udder Ointment* would be effective to assist the healthy milk secretion and flow of blood to the udder.

Flex-O Udder Ointment. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective in the treatment of disease conditions of the udder of cows.

Flex-O Scourene. Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the designation "Scourene" and certain label statements were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be effective for the disease condition of animals known as scours; that it would be effective as an astringent medication for intestinal derangements of farm and dairy animals; that it would be effective for intestinal infections in farm animals; that it would be effective as an astringent; and that it would be effective in the treatment of simple scours in calves, colts, pigs, dogs, and lambs, or where such contagion exists among fowls.

The articles would not be effective for the purposes claimed.

DISPOSITION: January 21, 1947. No claimant having appeared, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF OMISSION OF, OR UNSATISFACTORY, INGREDIENTS STATEMENTS*

1999. Misbranding of estrogenic substance powder and estrogenic substance in sesame oil. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Estrogenic Substance Powder (and 2 seizure actions against Estrogenic Substance in Sesame Oil). Consent decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. D. C. Nos. 16265, 16288, 16289. Sample Nos. 3846-H, 3847-H, 4085-H, 31328-H.)

LIBELS FILED: Between May 23 and 31, 1945, Southern District of California and Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 27 and April 10, 1945, by the Hormorgano Corporation, from Jamaica, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 1 bottle of *estrogenic substance powder* at Pasadena, Calif., and 10 bottles of *estrogenic substance in sesame oil* at Philadelphia, Pa. Examination showed that the *estrogenic substance powder* contained 20 percent of estrogenic or other phenolic compounds and 80 percent of a diluent. The estrogenic potency was due principally to estradiol. Examination of the *estrogenic substance in sesame oil* showed that the product was an oil solution containing principally estradiol, with perhaps a small proportion of estrone or other ketosteroids.

LABEL, IN PART: "Estrogenic Substance in Sesame Oil," or "Estrogenic Substance Powder."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (e), the products were fabricated from two or more ingredients and the labels failed to bear the common or usual name of each active ingredient, since the label designation "Estrogenic Substance" is not the specific name of any particular substance, but is a generic name for a class of substances.

DISPOSITION: June 19 and September 7, 1945. The Hormorgano Corporation, claimant, having consented to the entry of decrees, and the Philadelphia cases having been consolidated, judgments of condemnation were entered and the products were ordered released under bond to be relabeled under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

2000. Misbranding of estrogenic substance. U. S. v. 1 Bottle of Estrogenic Substance. Consent decree of condemnation. Product ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 19581. Sample No. 45051-H.)

LABEL FILED: April 1, 1946, Southern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 1, 1946, by the Tremond Co., from Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 1 bottle of *estrogenic substance* at Los Angeles, Calif.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients and its label failed to bear the common or

*See also Nos. 1955, 1956, 1961, 1962, 1966, 1978, 1997.